

FOR SALE—Three room brick, two  
screen rooms, corner lot; \$1,500, \$200  
cash, balance \$1,300 per month.  
Four room frame, bath; \$1,400, \$200  
cash.  
E. E. PASCOE, 110 N. Center St.

# THE ARIZONA REPUBLICAN

FOR SALE—Five room frame, mod-  
ern, corner lot; \$2,150, small payment  
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TWENTY-FIRST YEAR.

14 PAGES

PHOENIX, ARIZONA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 19, 1911.

14 PAGES

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## INSURRECTOS GOT DRUNK IN FACE OF THE ENEMY

### An Explanation of the Recapture of Agua Prieta by Federals

### TROOPS INCAPACITATED, THE LEADERS FLED

### A Reinforcing Force of Rebels Under Juan Cabral and Madame Talamantes, Unapprised of the Defeat of the Insurrectos, Approached the Post and Was Fired Upon by the Government Troops—Conjecture Whether an Attempt Will be Made to Retake It.

Douglas, April 18.—The insurrectos evacuated Agua Prieta last night and the city was soon occupied by the federals who captured a few stragglers and a part of the arms and ammunition of the rebel garrison.

Notwithstanding the situation of the insurrectos was apparently untenable after the government troops had established a position near the international line, they declared that they would hold their post. But preparations for evacuation were made immediately after the heavy firing about 10 o'clock last night in which the town was riddled by Mousers and machine guns.

The rebel defeat was due to over-indulgence of the insurrecto soldiers in the intoxicating liquors found in the saloons and other stores in the captured city. According to the statement of Colonel Juan Medina, commander in chief of the rebel forces who fled into this city and surrendered to the American authorities.

Recounting the story of the battle and its ending Col. Medina said: "Shortly after we occupied the city I issued orders for the destruction of the liquor supply in the various stores. When the federals arrived and the battle opened, I took a position on the east of the town, Balasaria Garcia commanding the center and Rice and Escandon the right wing to the west.

The enemy began to feint for position, moving first in one direction and then in another. I figured first on an attack on the center. At the same time I ordered the machine gun in the center around toward the American line on the east and opened fire. One machine gun was used at this point and another in the center and on my right wing.

I gave orders to my men not to fire until the enemy was within five hundred yards, except those who had Mousers of long range. With me, in the center, was one sharpshooter, who cut down all who attempted to man the machine gun in the attack on the center. The officer who commanded this gun was among those shot down. Another took his place, but I saw immediately that he could not handle the gun effectively.

I ordered my troops to withhold their fire and permit the enemy to advance. This was done until they were within 500 yards when we opened fire all along the line, 400 men in action. All Douglas in witness to the fact that the federals fell back under this fire. The federals in this advance were infantrymen.

Twice again the federals reformed their lines and twice were repulsed. After the third repulse I returned to Agua Prieta and found the men who had been left in the town had been drinking and were in bad shape. I ordered the destruction of boxes of beer and left a guard over others that were unopened. I found one of our officers drinking and allowing other soldiers to drink. I had him disarmed and placed in the guardhouse before again going to the front. During the day I had no opportunity to return to the town.

In the dusk the enemy concentrated a heavy attack on the center of our line. Discovering that his men had been drinking and had deserted their trenches, Garcia left his position and rushed into the camp to get ammunition and round up his men found them dispersed through the town and so drunk that they could not return to the trenches.

Before he could get back to the central trenches the enemy had advanced and had taken them. Informed of this by a scout I gave orders for our troops to mount their horses and prepare to evacuate so that we could form a new stronghold in the adjacent hills.

"At this juncture, a man with a shattered hip appealed to me for help. I picked him up and started toward the line. The American patrol had been moved to Fifth street and I believe the ground between was neutral. Just beyond the line an American soldier arrested me. From this time on I hardly know what happened. It was then almost two o'clock in the morning."

#### THE OFFICIAL STORY.

Washington, April 18.—The official version of the evacuation of Agua Prieta was given in a message from Nogales, Arizona, to the Mexican embassy. It follows: "I beg to advise you of the complete triumph of the

federal army in taking Agua Prieta from the rebels, who were completely routed.

"The federals displayed great heroism and abatement in spite of the tremendous odds and the disadvantages they had to surmount in connection with the capture of the town without doing damage to persons and property in Douglas, Arizona.

"I am unable to state as yet the number of dead. Those of the rebels are very heavy. Many of the latter, including the leaders, Balasaria Garcia and Medina, surrendered to the American officers. The federals captured a great number of guns and ammunition. The public has not been allowed to enter and the services of the Red Cross has been gratefully declined, as the Mexican troops have all the necessary equipment to attend to all the wounded."

"The Mexican embassy tonight made public an additional report transmitted here of the battle of Agua Prieta.

"Clearing up the battlefield today it was evident that our troops probably killed nearly 200 men. We have captured 200 horses, 200 saddles, 200 rifles and 60,000 cartridges.

"Our troops lost fifteen killed and twenty-two wounded. The rebels abandoned last night and it is believed 500 crossed the United States line."

#### FIRST THEY HEARD OF IT.

### A Column of Insurgents Moving Toward a Trap.

Agua Prieta, April 18.—When darkness fell over Agua Prieta tonight there was the greatest uncertainty whether Lieutenant Colonel Diaz and the federal troops would retain undisputed possession of the city, or whether rebel reinforcements, appearing suddenly from the westward this afternoon would precipitate another battle. Watchers were surprised after a day of quiet to see a column of troops move out of the mountain passes, twelve miles west of Agua Prieta and debouch upon the plains in front of the city. It was at first uncertain whether this was a new rebel force, or whether only more federal troops were coming from Cananea to assist in holding Agua Prieta.

There was little time left, however, for doubt. The column began to march directly toward the city. The men were mounted and riding rapidly. As they drew nearer, it was made out, with the aid of glasses, that the approaching force was insurrectos and that they were moving toward Agua Prieta, with hostile intent.

They approached the outer breastworks of the city the federal outposts opened upon them with long range rifle fire. The column, however, was far beyond the power of carrying these bullets which fell harmless on the desert. But the firing had the effect of stopping the moving column. It came to a halt and stood for sometime as if indecisive.

It was apparent that the approaching rebels were unaware of the actual situation at Agua Prieta and uncertain now whether the border town is held by friend or foe. Finally the column wheeled about and started to return toward the mountains. Then it halted again. As it stopped this time, there appeared at the mouth of the mountain canyon from which the first troop had emerged a second, and longer column. This second detachment moved slowly across the desert and joined the first. There were apparently more than 500 men in the combined columns.

Cowboys who came into Agua Prieta about this time brought word that the approaching force was that of Juan Cabral, the noted insurrecto leader of Sonora, who, at different times in the last few weeks has wrecked such havoc on the federal forces.

With him now, it is reported, is the insurrecto command led by Senora Talamantes, the Mexican Jean D'Arc.

A Mexican insurrecto on foot crossed the American line west of Douglas and surrendered. He said he was a member of Cabral's band advancing from the west. He said that Cabral had no knowledge that the federals had taken Agua Prieta and was moving forward expecting to join the rebel garrison when first fired upon. This rebel's horse was shot from under him while scouting far in advance and he escaped on foot through the brush to the American side.

The federal forces in Agua Prieta at first took small notice of the column which appeared in the distance. The column to the westward resumed its march and continued on a line parallel with the city. They evidently had no intention of approaching near enough to offer battle, at least during the daytime.

As darkness fell along the line it was impossible to make out whether the moving rebel column would come in contact with the federal garrison or not. The commander of the government troops in Agua Prieta issued strict orders that no one should cross the line and information is impossible to obtain. Questions as to whether troops would go out to engage the rebel command were unanswered.

Late this evening the federals brought into the bull ring twenty-five wounded from yesterday's battle. They were all federals. It was announced that the national commanders would not bring their wounded over the American line to be taken care of by the Red Cross, but would take care of them themselves. The casualties were given in yesterday's battle as fifty but it is believed that this is far below the actual number of federal and insurrecto losses.

From daylight this morning there was no sign of the rebel garrison, which vanished last night from Agua Prieta. They voluntarily gave up the city and fled precipitately, following the exhaustion of their supplies and ammunition in yesterday's battle. A portion of their command at least, completely disorganized, is scattered in all directions. The major portion however moved away in considerable order with the promise hastily shouted across the line to the American sentries that they would be back in a few days to fight it out.

The Mexican government troops moved into the abandoned city with the first streaks of dawn and took possession. The parts of Agua Prieta and Douglas were again formally declared open today, with the re-occupation of Agua Prieta by the federal forces. No deaths among the wounded in hospitals of Douglas were reported during the day.

#### WATCHING THE PROCESS.

### Miss Hall There—See History in the Making.

Douglas, April 18.—Miss Sharlot Hall, appointed historian of Arizona by Governor Sloan, arrived in Douglas this afternoon to witness if possible a portion of the fighting around Agua Prieta. She will return to Phoenix tomorrow and later come back to Douglas to gather the story of the warfare along the borderland.

## CONGRESS' CONFIDENCE IN PRESIDENT TAFT

### NO INTERFERENCE IN THE MEX- ICAN SITUATION.

### There Is To Be No Embarrassment By Political Play.

Washington, D. C., April 18.—While recognizing the gravity of the situation in Mexico, leaders of congress today appeared satisfied that President Taft is doing everything possible and nowhere is apparent the slightest disposition to interfere.

It was learned at the close of a conference at the White House today, attended by Senator Cullom and Representative Sulzer, chairman respectively of the senate and house committees on foreign affairs, that President Taft, for the present at least, does not contemplate sending to congress a special message dealing with Mexican affairs. The president, however, is keeping the leaders of both parties thoroughly acquainted with developments.

Politics has been eliminated. There is no disposition in either branch of congress to demand of the president his reasons for sending the troops to the Rio Grande. Before congress convened the victorious democrats announced their intention of making an issue of the mobilization movement.

In the house, Representative Garrett of Tennessee, offered a resolution directing the committee on foreign affairs to investigate the Mexican situation with especial reference to conditions along the border. Senator Stone of Missouri offered a resolution of a similar nature yesterday in the senate.

#### TOO MUCH FOR MURPHY

New York, April 18.—Packy McFarland, the fast Chicago lightweight, won all the way in his ten-round fight with Tommy Murphy of Brooklyn at the Fairmount Athletic club. The Chicago boy outboxed and outfought Murphy.

#### WON FROM MONTE ATTELL.

Boston, April 18.—Al Delmont, the Boston lightweight, won a close decision from Monte Attell of California in twelve rounds of fast boxing here tonight.

#### D. & R. G. HIGHER WAGES.

Denver, Colo., April 18.—Conductors of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad were today granted an advance in wages, passenger conductors getting 10 per cent increase and freight conductors getting 7½ per cent. Two thousand men are affected. Telegraph operators have asked for an increase.

## PROHIBITION TURNED DOWN

### This City Will Control the Liquor Traffic

### THE TOWN "WET" 321

### It Was a Foregone Conclusion—Mesa, Tempe, Wick- burg and Glendale, With Every Other Precinct So Far Heard From "Dry."

	Dry.	Wet.
First Ward	373	483
Second Ward	344	329
Third Ward	344	329
Fourth Ward	217	231
Total wet majority	110	321
Total vote cast	2473	2409

By these figures the strictly regulated saloon will continue to dispense liquor in Phoenix rather than the boot-legger or the blind pig.

For the last two weeks, to the man who made an intelligent survey of the field there was not the slightest doubt of the result. It was evident that the sentiment in favor of maintaining control over the liquor traffic was getting stronger every day. The contest toward the last became one in name only. It was a contest between wind and work; between ranting oratory and defamatory newspaper advocacy on the one hand, and quiet, orderly endeavor on the other. The result was inevitable.

That there was an overwhelming sentiment in favor of prohibition in Phoenix was never doubted, but it was not in favor of a prohibition that experience has shown will not prohibit. There was never any sympathy with the saloon business even as it is now conducted, but the more thoughtful citizens regarded the saloon as the lesser of two evils.

This sentiment under the fostering care of solid and reputable business men steadily grew and more and more the voters came to look with suspicion upon either the honesty or the judgment of the "reformers."

The manner of conducting the prohibition campaign steadily lessened the strength of it. No political campaign in the history of Phoenix ever possessed so much of villainy or more of misrepresentation, and the misrepresentation was so gross and the villainy was so repellent that steadily, supporters of prohibition were driven away.

The farther the reformers went the worse they became. They defamed the city of which all its citizens were proud. Their utterances were used by the newspapers of neighboring towns to prove how undesirable a place Phoenix had become.

Property owners, merchants, and every man not devoid of patriotism were filled with resentment. The leading business men were daily insulted by the newspaper organ of the "reformers" and nightly from the stump.

Finally, so outrageous did these assaults upon the fair name of Phoenix become that the leading bankers, merchants and other business men, some of whom favored prohibition and no doubt voted for it yesterday, entered an indignant protest, denying categorically the charges made by the prohibition organ, of the infamy of Phoenix.

Toward the last this tirade became almost manic and in a climax of insanity the Arizona Gazette on Monday evening put on the capsheet as follows:

Who demands the saloon in Phoenix?  
The schools and colleges? No.  
The churches and Sunday schools? No.  
The laboring classes? No.  
The farmers and manufacturers? No.  
The merchants and bankers? No.  
The fraternal and secret societies? No.  
The life, accident and fire insurance companies? No.  
The real estate men? No.  
The brewers and distillers? Yes.  
The saloonkeepers and bartenders? Yes.  
The burglars, pickpockets, gamblers and thugs? Yes.  
The — and — white slave handlers? Yes.  
The — and —? Yes.  
The "wet" politician? Yes.

The words indicated in the foregoing by blank spaces are words that The Republican cannot print. No reputable newspaper has ever printed them. They are an insult to every decent man and woman and a menace to every child.

Here were six classes of voters in Phoenix who, it was said were going to vote against prohibition. There were hundreds of honest, substantial, moral business men who were going to vote against it and did vote against it. They are neither brewers nor distillers; they are neither

saloonkeepers nor bartenders; none of them are burglars, pickpockets, gamblers or thugs; none of them are "wet" politicians. Hence these reputable business men must belong to one of the two classes designated by the blanks.

The decency of every man who read that was outraged. Persons who had hitherto taken no notice of the Gazette's insanity now became indignantly interested, with the result that the majority against prohibition was somewhat increased.

Those who had charge of the campaign for the regulated saloon, for two weeks had entertained no doubt of the result, for they had as accurately as possible informed themselves of the attitude of voters. They gave out no estimates until Monday night when they said that as a result of their system of polling they had reached this conclusion: If they could get out 80 per cent of the anti-prohibition vote, assuming that the opposition would get out its entire vote, they would have a majority of 240.

The estimates of others varied widely, from 150 to 600.

It had been predicted that there would be trouble at the polls, the feeling had run so high, but there was none except at the first ward polling place, and that was quickly adjusted. Both sides set about getting their votes to the ballot box and by noon the bulk of it was in. Though several hundred votes were cast before the polls closed at 5 o'clock, it was evident even to the prohibition workers at noon that the battle was lost.

Curiosity remained only as to the magnitude of the majority. The result was received without signs of elation, for it had been fully anticipated.

(Continued on Page 5)

## SURPRISING STRENGTH OF GEORGE J. GOULD

### NAMES PRESIDENT OF MISSOURI PACIFIC.

### Property Lately Wrested From Him by Powerful Interests.

New York, April 18.—Although forced out of the position himself, George J. Gould, opposing the Rockefeller, Kuhn, Loeb interests, caused the elevation today of B. F. Bush, as president of the Missouri Pacific railroad, defeating David R. Francis, former governor of Missouri. Mr. Bush is president of the Western Maryland railway. The victory of the Gould faction was followed by the announcement of Kuhn, Loeb and company's withdrawal as bankers for the system and by the resignation of Paul M. Warburg, the company's representative in the board and of Cornelius Vanderbilt, as attorney.

Edgar L. Marston, representing Blair and company, Fred T. Gates, representing John D. Rockefeller, and E. D. Adams, American representative of the Deutsche Bank voted against Mr. Bush, but did not sever their connection. It is rumored that they also will resign although this cannot be confirmed.

George Gould and Kuhn, Loeb company issued statements explaining their sides of the case. Mr. Gould regretting the withdrawal of Kuhn, Loeb and company but congratulating the road on the selection of Bush.

Kuhn, Loeb and company stated that they did not favor Mr. Bush and because of his election, Warburg and Vanderbilt felt "unwilling to share the responsibility in the management of the company under these circumstances."

Missouri Pacific was the pivot of an excited and demoralized market all day. Wall street had intimations that the board meeting would not be harmonious and the whole market declined violently as a consequence.

#### THE OAKLAND PRIMARY.

### The First Held Under City's New Form of Government.

Oakland, Cal., April 18.—The administration ticket, headed by Mayor Frank K. Mott, led in all offices, in the first primary election under the new form of government in Oakland today. With Mott, Thomas Rooth, socialist candidate for mayor, unaffiliated for the final election on May 9.

The mayorality vote stood Mott 8,482, Rooth 5,601, Dr. F. F. Jackson, independent, 5,466. The total vote was 29,547, the largest ever cast in an Oakland election.

#### FIRE AT GLOBE.

### Destruction of the Dreamland Theater Yesterday.

Globe, April 18.—While preparations were being made for a banquet for the territorial convention of Odd Fellows, the Dreamland theater caught fire today and was totally destroyed. The theater was the largest auditorium in Arizona. The loss is about \$40,000, half covered by insurance. Houses nearby were badly damaged. Two houses six blocks away ignited by sparks were destroyed.

#### MURDERER STAGGERED

### When He Heard the Electric Chair Mentioned.

Freeloch, N. J., April 18.—Frank E. Heidemann, a German laborer, today convicted of murdering twelve-year-old Marie Smith near Asbury Park last November and was sentenced to die in the electric chair within the week beginning May 22. The prisoner staggered as the sentence was announced and nearly fell. Heidemann was convicted mainly on his own cold-blooded confession.

## OVERTURES FOR PEACE

### A Proposition for an Armis- tice Submitted

### IT CAME FROM GOMEZ

### The Mexican Government Has Returned a Favored Reply—A Suspension of Hostilities May Be Or- dered Within 48 Hours.

City of Mexico, April 18.—A proposition for an armistice pending negotiations for a settlement of Mexico's internal troubles was received by the department of foreign relations from Washington from Dr. Vasquez Gomez. A reply was returned in which it was indicated that the government looked with favor upon the suggestions.

The armistice proposition appeared to be an outgrowth of the battle of Agua Prieta and the loss of life and bodily injury in Douglas by the fire from the Mexican side. It points to the dangers of international complications which might follow a continuation of the conflict.

Minister de la Barra sent to Washington the answer to the proposal. In it he stipulated minor terms to which it is believed there will be no objection. It may be assumed that before a full agreement is entered into every detail of the proposal will be submitted to Francisco I. Madero, Sr. So far have the negotiations gone that it is not expected that Madero will longer oppose the overtures.

It is believed that no time will be lost either by the rebels or by the government in concluding arrangements for the armistice, and as soon thereafter as possible the drafting of terms for a permanent peace will be begun. It is conceded that both sides realize that the war is costing too much in money and lives.

Armies in the north may receive orders to cease operations within the next forty-eight hours or before the beginning of the threatened battle near Juarez.

Minister de la Barra was not at liberty to disclose the conditions on which the armistice would be granted, but it may be said that tentative promises of a character calculated to satisfy the rebels have been made.

Although the rebels lost the battle yesterday at Agua Prieta, sympathizers here say their position is not so desperate as to make them willing to enter into an agreement in which all the terms are made by the government. While no confirmation could be obtained, a rumor was current that the rebel terms are the resignation of President Diaz within five months, the appointment of Minister de la Barra as president pro tem, pending a special presidential election, and a revision of the electoral laws.

#### CONFIRMED AT WASHINGTON.

Washington, D. C., April 18.—Dr. Vasquez Gomez, head of the confidential agency of the Mexican revolutionists here, admitted tonight that a proposal for an armistice had been sent to the Mexican government and that a favorable reply had been received.

It was learned that he had telegraphed the insurrecto junta in El Paso, Texas, to communicate this information to Gen. Francisco I. Madero Jr. in the field and to obtain from him at once the definite conditions upon which he would agree to an armistice. It is said that the Mexican government will permit voters to pass through Juarez so as to facilitate the transmission of the message arranging an armistice.

The armistice proposed would impose the status quo upon both sides in Chihuahua and in the northern part of Sonora and would continue during the arrangements for a peace conference. Dr. Gomez will not be able definitely to reply to the Mexican government until he receives word from the forces in the field that an armistice is acceptable.

The proposals went forward to Mexico City today after a long conference by Dr. Gomez with friends here last night. It was pointed out to Dr. Gomez that international complications might result from a continuation of hostilities along the American border and that much time was being lost by both sides in the informal overtures being made toward peace.

(Continued on Page 5)

## STANDPATTERS SIDE TRACKED

### Will Not Be Allowed to Com- plicate Reciprocity

### TO EMBARRASS MR. TAFT

### A Speech on the Canadian Agreement Construed to Prove That the Demo- cratic Party Is Headed Toward Free Trade.

Washington, D. C., April 18.—The democratic leaders are prepared for an attempt by the republicans who oppose Canadian reciprocity to embarrass the democratic majority in the passage of the bill by proposing an amendment embodying all of the free list that the democratic ways and means committee has prepared.

The republicans have charged that if the democrats were in earnest to have this free list passed, they would offer it as a part of the reciprocity bill, so that President Taft could not find occasion to veto it even though it did not meet with his approval.

Chairman Underwood said today that such an amendment would be at once ruled out of order as it could not be considered germane to the bill under the house rules permitting the offering of amendments.

Mr. Cannon will speak at the opening of the session tomorrow and other speeches also are scheduled. If Mr. Underwood is successful in bringing the general debate to a close tomorrow night the bill will be brought up for final consideration on Thursday.

Henry George, Jr., of New York, in his maiden speech in the reciprocity debate, proclaimed himself a free trader and said he had aligned himself with the democratic party because he believed it to be the only great party that was "moving toward the light." Mr. George endorsed the Canadian agreement, as tending toward free trade and believed eventually the United States would have absolute free trade with the world. His speech, though closely followed by democrats and republicans, did not arouse any enthusiasm on the democratic side.

Later Representative Pickett of Iowa used Mr. George's words to show that the democratic party was urging the reciprocity agreement in the belief that it would tend toward free trade.

In an anti-reciprocity speech, Representative Hamilton of Michigan, a republican, quoted Secretary Wilson to the effect that the farmer gets only 50 per cent of what the consumer pays for farm products.

#### THE TACOMA RECALL.

### The Mayor Out, the Councilmen to Go.

Tacoma, Wash., April 18.—Mayor A. V. Fawcett was recalled today. W. W. Seymour is the new mayor-elect and will take office at the end of ten days. His majority over Fawcett was 552.

An election will be held on May 2nd for the purpose of recalling the four city commissioners.

The officials involved are charged with gross incompetency and Fawcett was opposed by many voters and by the churches and people generally. Fawcett's anti treating ordinance recently was made a law at a referendum election but notwithstanding he is charged with being in league with the saloons. Fawcett has served eleven months of a four year term.

#### UNNECESSARILY SCARED.

### There Will Be No Immediate Attack Upon Juarez.

El Paso, April 18.—With only a small advance guard of the insurrecto army at Buache, twelve miles south of Juarez, fear of an immediate attack has been dispelled and residents of the latter city are quieting down.

This much was confirmed today by scouts reporting to General Navarra at Juarez. Elaborate fortifications around Juarez and defensive preparations within the city are completed and news of the evacuation of Agua Prieta by the insurrectos and the success of the federals in Sonora has inspired the Juarez garrison with greater confidence.

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